

Period Indian grave, which is thought to date to the first quarter of the eighteenth century, at the Lancaster County Park Site (Kinsey and Custer 1982). Tippet pipes were also found during excavations at the Caleb Pusey House in Delaware County, Pennsylvania (Schiek 1976) and at the Whitten Road Site in New Castle County, Delaware (Shaffer et al. 1988). Similar pipes have also been found at British campsites of the Revolutionary War (Grimm 1970) and at Fort Michilimackinac (Miller and Stone 1970). Application of the Binford formula to the latter sample yielded a date of 1754 (Stone 1974). The other intact pipe bowl from Feature 1 also has a partial cartouche on its side but lacked stamped letters on its back. However, the mark was highly worn and illegible. Nonetheless, the cartouche characteristic, coupled with the overall shape of the bowl, suggests that it dates to the last quarter of the seventeenth century or first quarter of the eighteenth century (Noel-Hume 1985).

Thus, the analysis of kaolin pipe fragments indicates that the majority of these artifacts date to approximately the early- to mid-eighteenth century. This correlates well with the temporally-diagnostic ceramic types found at the site, and relatively well with the mean ceramic date for Feature 1.

### **Architecture Group**

Artifacts from within the Architecture Group comprised approximately 23.4% of the total artifact assemblage. Specific types discussed from this group include window glass, nails, construction hardware, and brick.

Window Glass - A total of 1,655 window glass fragments or 47.6% of the identifiable glass fragments were analyzed. Glass colors ranged from yellow-green to bluish-green to clear. Thicknesses were also widely variable within the assemblage. No evidence of "quarries", glass cut into geometric shapes, or lead canes were noted in the Ogletown assemblage. This may indicate that windows, if present in the Ogletown Tavern, were double-hung sash windows, widely used by the middle of the century. The fragmentary nature of the window glass renders an estimation of the dimension of individual panes virtually impossible. Approximately 15% of the fragments possess eighteenth century dimension characteristics. This is well within the amount expected on a site with this architectural type and function. A large percentage (50%) was located with the disturbed Levels 1 and 2 of Feature 1. It is also likely that this glass is locally made rather than imported, as the early American glass houses were producing panes by the late eighteenth century (McKearin and McKearin 1950).

Nails - Nails make up the majority of iron artifacts recovered from the site. In general, iron was not well preserved within Feature 1, and most of the nails were heavily corroded, fragmentary, or both. A total of 708 identifiable iron nails or nail fragments were identified in eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century contexts. Only 10 (1.4%) of these could be

positively identified as wrought nails. Five hundred seventy-four, or 81%, were identified as cut nails, and 134, or 18%, were found to be wire nails. An additional 1,554 nail fragments could not be identified as to type of manufacture. Based on the identified sample, the preservation of eighteenth century nails is very low within the assemblage.

Construction Hardware - Approximately 12 construction-related items were noted. Of this total three are large door pintles and two are small window or furniture pintles. Two nineteenth century strap hinges were identified as was one eighteenth century forged strap hinge fragment. A single padlock, identical to that found in Noel-Hume (1969:251), was identified. The form is dated to the eighteenth century. The heavily oxidized condition of the padlock does not allow for a more precise dating or analysis. Also noted was a forge hook, which when analyzed on the basis of context, is probably a fireplace hook or cooking crane fragment.

Brick - Along with sherds of red earthenware, brick fragments were among the most common artifacts found on the site. Pieces of brick were present in both Feature 1 and disturbed nineteenth century feature contexts. In order to investigate the true distribution of brick, pieces were counted and weighed rather than counted only because breakage subjects the size to considerable variability.

It is probable that the bricks were manufactured on-site. The clay, sand, and water necessary were readily available, as was the wood needed to burn the brick. Most of the whole bricks and the large fragments were imperfectly made, varying slightly in length, width, and thickness. The bricks were most likely formed in wooden molds, and because the clay was not compressed, individual units typically shrank and warped, accounting for the variability observed in the dimensions of the measurable pieces (McKee 1973).

### **Arms Group**

This group was relatively poorly represented within the assemblage, making up only .06% of the total assemblage. Artifacts discussed related to this group include gunflints, and spall, gun parts, and shot.

Only seven gunflints or spalls were located by the Phase II excavations. All of these were found in Feature 1 and were widely distributed throughout the feature. Three of the seven specimens are fashioned out of dark gray-to black-colored flint from Dover, England. Two appear to have been made from light gray chert cobbles obtained locally. The remaining two are of honey-colored French flint. One of the French flints is a relatively intact wedge-shaped flint. The gradual concavity of one end of the French flint is similar to some illustrated French flints from Fort Michilimackinac, Michigan (Witthoft 1966). The other three partially-worked pieces of local and